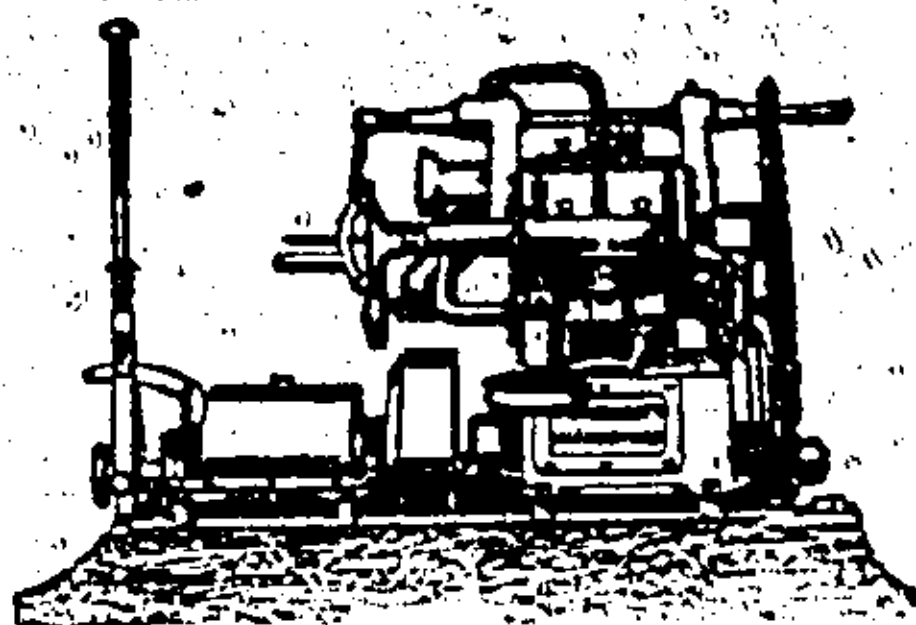


NOTICES.



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New Scheme for Children's Early Endowment:—

Principal features: Small Premium, Liberal Surrender Value,
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Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 2,000 feet in length.
Prices, Samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application.
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The Undersigned AGENTS for
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ACCEPT RISKS against
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By Royal Appointment to the Court of Spain.

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RESIDENTIAL AND TOURIST HOTEL. Distinguished for Comfort, Health and
Scenery. Situated in Every Room; rooms are furnished by the latest in
European style and furnished with the latest in European style.
P. O. FEUSTER, Manager.

GRAND HOTEL.

A first-class and up-to-date Hotel, most central location, within the vicinity of all the
principal Banks. Noted for the best Food, Refreshments, Accommodation and Cleanliness.

A first-class dining Orchestra renders music from 2.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.

Special monthly terms for residents and for Shipping People.

For further particulars apply to: CHARLES MORRIS, Manager.

Telephone No. 197. Telegraphic Address "COMFORT."

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KOWLOON.

First class and most up-to-date Residential and Tourist Hotel. Two minutes
from the Ferry. Moderate tariff and most excellent cuisine under entirely European
management. Monthly and Family rates can be arranged on most reasonable
terms.

Apply:—THE MANAGERESS, Kowloon.

Telegraphic Address: "TERMOTEL" Code Used: A.B.C. 5th Edn.

NEW MACAO HOTEL.

PRAYA GRANDE, MACAO.

The above Hotel was opened on August 1st, 1914, under new proprietorship and Management. The
Hotel now offers, for Residents and Tourists, excellent accommodation. Large dining room facing the sea.
It has been entirely renovated throughout and newly furnished, and is now up-to-date in every respect.
Large and airy rooms, excellent sanitary arrangements, Hot and Cold Baths, Electric, night and Day,
Private and Public Bar and Billiards. Terms Moderate. For further information apply to:
Telegraphic Address "Phasia." THE MANAGER.

Grand Hotel de l'Europe, Singapore.

UNDER NEW BRITISH MANAGEMENT.

THE PREMIER HOTEL. FINEST SITUATION.
EXCELLENT CUISINE.

ARTHUR E. ODELL,

(Late Grand Hotel, Southcliffe, England, and
Royal Palace Hotel, London, W.E.)

NOTICES.

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MACKENZIE'S FOOT RELIEF POWDER.

is especially adapted for overcoming the undue perspiration and sensitiveness of the feet during hot weather.
This powder will be found invaluable for correcting those uncomfortable conditions of the feet which arise from excessive perspiration, fatigue, burning, etc.
PRICES FIFTY CENTS PER TIN.

THE COLONIAL DISPENSARY.

CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS

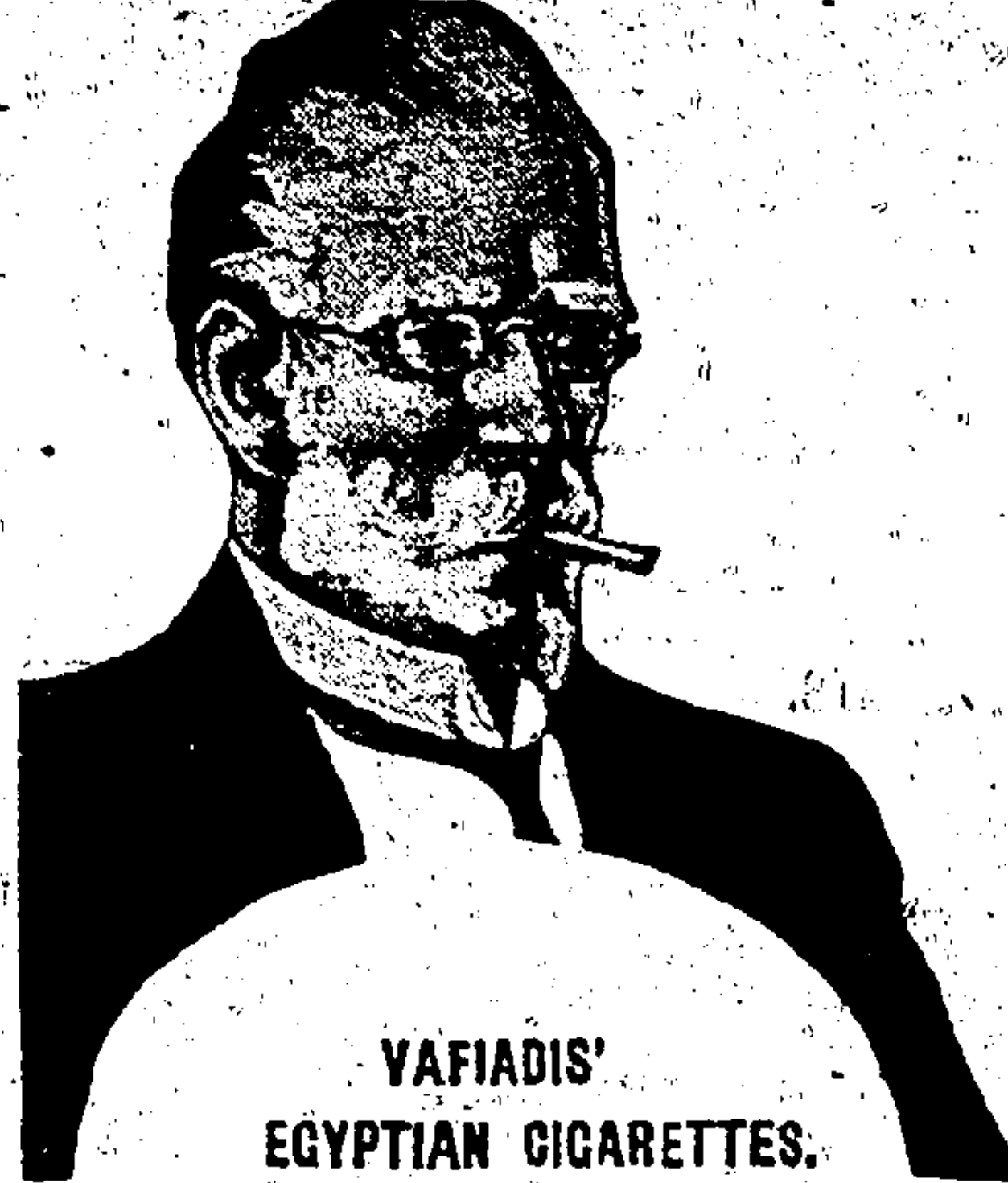
14, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

FRENCH LESSONS.

G. MOUSSON,

15, Morrison Hill Road.

NOTICES.



Imperial Bouquet per	100	\$5.30
Crown Prince	100	4.65
"	50	2.35
"	10	.50
Extra Fine (Grand Format)	50	2.35
Nectar	50	2.35
Yildiz	25	1.10
Club Size	10	.40
Non Plus Ultra	100	3.60
"	50	1.85
"	20	.75
Superfine	100	2.40
"	50	1.20

SOLE AGENTS:—

THE HONGKONG CIGAR STORE CO., LD.

HOTEL MANSIONS.

JUST ARRIVED. LATEST MODELS "ROYAL" TYPEWRITERS.



"ROYALIZED!"

Price

YOU
can keep this MASTER-MACHINE
No more annual "trading-out!"

THIS new Royal Master-Model 10 is built for long-term service—it will stand the "grind." Here at last is the typewriter that need not be "traded out" and won't "die young!"

Look inside for the proof of the Royal's durability—1,000 working parts less than others! Mark the absence of complicated mechanism! The machine with the rapid-fire action and adjustable personal touch is fit YOURSELF!—just "turn the knob."

Built for "Big Business" and its
Great Army of Expert Operators
ROYAL TYPEWRITER COMPANY, Inc.

PRICE FROM \$230 TO \$280.

ALEX. ROSS & CO. (SOLE AGENTS)

IZAL IZAL



THE UNRIVALLED DISINFECTANT

is the result of years of experiment and scientific research. The safest and most economical of efficient disinfectants—mixes equally well with salt, brackish and fresh water.

ONE GALLON IZAL, MAKES

400 GALLONS EFFICIENT DISINFECTING FLUID

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W. R. LOXLEY & CO., YORK BUILDINGS.

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MOTOR CARS FOR HIRE & SALE.
PROMPT SERVICE.

Sole Distributors for South China and Macao for the
OVERLAND and HUDSON Motor Cars, the TRUMBULL
Cyclist Car, NEW COMET and the HARLEY
DAVIDSON Motor Cycles.

Kowloon Wharves, 24, Nathan Road, Tel. 412.

PROPRIETOR: C. LAURITSEN.

Tel. 482.

GENERAL NEWS.

Great Soap Case Settled.
A settlement has been arrived at in the action brought by the Associated Enterprises, Limited (controlled by Messrs. Lever Bros., of Port Sunlight) against Messrs. Brunner, Mond and Co., claiming damages for alleged breach of contract in connection with business in China. Terms were not disclosed.

Queen Victoria's Pearls.
Mrs. Lament, secretary of the Dapford Trust, stated at a meeting held at the house of Mrs. F. A. White, Queen's Gate, that a beautiful rope of pearls which had been constantly worn by Queen Victoria had been presented by the Duchess of Albany to the fund. It would be sold, and the proceeds would go to further the work.

Rebel Leader's Widow Drowned.
Mrs. Muriel MacDonagh, widow of Thomas MacDonagh, the poet and rebel leader, who was executed after the Irish rising of Easter week, 1916, was drowned recently while bathing at Skerrier, county Dublin. She tried to swim to an island a mile distant from the mainland and sank when "half way across." The body was not recovered until yesterday.

British Refusal to Meet Germans.
Stockholm, July 4.—A dinner was recently organised by the neutral journalists visiting Stockholm July 6, in honour of all the foreign journalists at present in Stockholm, with the object of creating a good understanding and a means of rapprochement between their colleagues in the belligerent countries. The British correspondents unanimously decided not to attend the dinner. The Russian and French journalists acted in agreement with the British.

Killed by Premier's Car.
A verdict of accidental death was returned recently at Lambeth on Edward Barker, 52, a cab-washer, who was knocked down recently in Kennington-road by the motor-car in which the Prime Minister had driven to Walton Heath. Corporal Joseph Bevan, A.S.C., said he was driving a 45 h.p. Bollé Boyce covered car, and had been to Walton Heath with Mr. Lloyd George. He drove back to town at 15 miles an hour, and kept a good look-out. The first he knew of the accident was when the driving wheel was knocked out of his hand, and the car shot across the road on to the pavement. The jury found that no blame attached to the driver.

Jane Austen Centenary.
The tablet, says the Times of July 11, which is to be erected on Chawton Cottage, near Alton, Hampshire, on July 18, the centenary of the death of Jane Austen, will be on view during the afternoons of the next three days at 3, Savile-row. It is of oak, simple in design, and bears the following inscription:—Jane Austen lived here from 1809 to 1817; and hence all her works were sent into the world. Her admirers in this country and in America have united to erect this tablet. The cost of the tablet, which will be unveiled by Sir Frederick Pollock, is being defrayed by subscriptions from lovers of Jane Austen's works on both sides of the Atlantic. It is proposed that any surplus money that is collected shall be used to institute a scholarship or a school library, according to the amount raised, in the village of Steventon, Hants, the birthplace of the authoress. Mr. John Lane, The Bodley Head, Vigo Street, W.1, is treasurer of the fund.

"Three Weeks" Dramatized.
Every popular favour attended the latest dramatization of Miss Eltinge Lynn's well-known novel, "Three Weeks," as adapted by Mr. Roy Horniman, and produced at the Strand Theatre recently. It is not a masterpiece, nor does it always ring true, but it makes good, rough, popular romances—a kind of highly flavoured "Picksoner of Zenda." Mr. Horniman very wisely gets the famous love scene between Queen Sonis and her Englishman over quite early, and makes far more of the rest of the plot and of the parts that brought back the throne of Croatia. The wonderful scene was very cleverly played by Miss Marga La Robla in some gorgeous dresses, with Mr. Barry Baxter as a boyish Pant and Mr. Arnold, Robertson, as the drunken King.

WATSON'S B BRANDY.

Superior Old Cognac.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TEL. 616.

BIRTH.
RALPHS.—On Tuesday, the 4th inst., at No. 63, The Peak, to Mr. and Mrs. E. Ralphs, a son.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1917.

THE WAR OPERATIONS.

The news from the principal fronts, though not of a character to make us and those having the interests of the Entente Allies at heart feel unduly elated, has been of late, nevertheless, decidedly satisfactory. On the Western Front, the troops of our unconquerable and splendid Ally, France, have been adding to their extraordinary achievements, by their tenacity, dash, resource and strategic skill, while our own equally gallant troops have been evincing in many parts of Northern France and in Flanders that they are equally determined to contest, if necessary, every inch of territory that the enemy continues to defy with his presence. Happily, both the French and the British are at present, as for some time past, meeting with success somewhat commensurate with the great efforts being put forth. The reports of Sir Douglas Haig and the communications from French Headquarters are eloquent of the deeds done, of the hopes that inspire the troops and of the success that has been and is still expected to be achieved. Of particular interest is the account of the long series of engagements that has been waged in connection with the past five months' fighting on the Chemin des Dames. Here, we are assured, the test has been as severe as that of Verdun last year. Forty-nine German divisions were engaged at this point from May 5 to August 20, compared with twenty-five at Verdun during the same period last year, when the fighting at Verdun was heaviest. The fact that the French took 8,552 prisoners on the Chemin des Dames during the period mentioned clearly suggests that the wastage of German effectives in this terrific battle is almost twice as great as at Verdun, and this when allowance is made for the fact that the fighting strength of a German division is considerably less than it was last year. Thus, it is clear, that to the enemy, costly as were his losses at Verdun, the mighty struggle at Chemin des Dames has been much more costly in many respects. Of this great battle we read that the strain has got on the nerves of the German troops, as is evident from the fact that "only one out of forty-nine German divisions reappeared in the fighting line after the withdrawal." The terrible nature of the struggle may be gauged by the statement that the most bloody hand-to-hand fighting ever seen occurred on the crest of the line from Cerny to Gracques "where the area to be won is so narrow and the necessary advances so short that fifty deaths have not yet cared the Boche of the illusion that he can reconquer it." It must be admitted that, while this proves the splendid manner in which the French have been defending and continuing to defend what they have won at the Chemin des Dames, it likewise points to stubborn and continued efforts by the enemy. As is pointed out, it is probable that the enemy's strongest motive for keeping the battle of the Chemin des Dames alive is the vain hope of wearing down the courage of the French, who have beaten him as signally in this battle as at Verdun. Regarding another part of the French front, an equally gratifying statement has just been made. On the Aisne, the French report that their fire "completely smashed up another enemy attack on positions which we captured on the 31st ultimo to the north-west of Hurbise." In referring to this signal success, the enemy does so with characteristic nonchalance, obviously with the view of minimising as much as he may venture what is evidently a heavy blow. As to the most recent movement of the British troops in France and Belgium, Sir Douglas Haig reports that we repulsed raids to the north-west of Lens and south-west of La Bassée and that to the east of Ypres both artillery forces were active. Splendid news is also forward from the Italian front. It augurs well when the enemy has had to admit that no fewer than seventy bombs have already been dropped on Trieste, upon which objective the Italians are gradually concentrating. On the other hand, the Austrians claim to have repulsed strong Italian attacks north of Udine and to have stemmed all assaults at Mont San Gabriele. The claim is also made of the capture of a section east of Gorizia. Still there can be no doubt about the fact that our gallant Italian Allies have achieved most creditable work in their advance on Trieste, which now seems likely to be in their possession at no distant date. Huge losses on both sides are reported from the Russian Front and it would appear that we have to prepare ourselves for rather unpleasant developments in the vicinity of Riga. The essential point, however, regarding the Russian news, is not so much a matter of successes or losses on one side or the other, as the fact that the Russians are in some regions strenuously resisting and, at certain other points, are successfully attacking the enemy. On the whole, an impartial summary of the situation at the various Fronts seems to justify one in concluding that we who are battling in the glorious cause of justice, right and freedom have little to fear from the present aspect of affairs or as to what they may reasonably be expected to lead up to in the near future.

The Tennis League.

The Lawn Tennis League season, which has just ended, has been one of the most successful on record. In both divisions, there was a most representative entry of Clubs, and the contests have produced some very fine and enjoyable matches. For the first time in the history of the League, three Clubs tied for first place in the premier division, and even the initial play-off did not decide the issue, the trio still remaining equal after each had played the others. Then came the "draw on a knock-out basis," which has resulted in the Chinese Recreation Club securing the shield by overcoming the United Services Recreation Club. All good sportsmen will join in congratulating the Chinese Club on coming out on top, while at the same time "reserving a little sympathy for Kowloon and the U.S.R.C. in just failing to carry off the coveted honour. The C.R.O. victory is indicative of the rapid progress which Chinese tennis players have made in recent years. When the League was formed we imagine that very few people foresaw the probability of a Chinese team coming so rapidly to the fore as to be able to triumph over all comers, but to sportsmen of whatever nationality, the development is most gratifying, revealing, as it does, a very healthy desire on the part of the younger generation of Chinese to take their place in manly, outdoor sport. In the second division, the Club de Recreation has come out on top, so that in both groups non-British Clubs have taken premier position. The League has long since proved its value in raising the standard of play, and we are sure that those who interested themselves in its inauguration are more than gratified at the results attained. Next season we suggest that the two leading teams in the second division be automatically promoted to the first division, their places to be taken by the two lowest in the other group. That would provide an added inducement for second division teams to get to the top, while at the same time it would provoke keener rivalry among first division teams who have no prospect of securing championship honours.

Tricky Wilhelm.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris sends a telegram, which will be published to-day, and which will be found to be of peculiar interest, when considered in the light of the universal distrust that is felt regarding Germany because of the machinations of all Germans, from the Kaiser downwards. In the telegram, the Potentate of Potsdam is stated—without being with very good reason—to have been scheming against Britain as far back as 1904. The "All Highest's" little plan on that occasion was to form a Franco-Russian-German alliance against the Empire whose power and position in the world he envied them as he envies it now. To what extent France felt disposed to listen to the wiles of the wily Wilhelm is not quite clear, as, with true Teutonic duplicity, the Kaiser, while endeavouring to enlist France's sympathy for the scheme against England, was simultaneously sounding the Tzar on his views on another treaty, in which it was proposed that Germany and Russia should be "well in" and France would be "very much out," while at the same time the precious scheme against Britain would be proceeded with. Doubtless, it was put in such a way to the Tzar, who "after momentarily appearing to agree," changed his mind. The whole matter, like so many of the Kaiser's cunning schemes, proved to be a fiasco, and is interesting now-a-days merely as showing that the present state of affairs in Europe is due to the inveterate scheming propensities of Germany's Emperor and his equally ambitious satellites, who in the past, as to-day, appear often to have attempted to pave the way for Germany's advancement at the expense of any nation that might happen to stand in the way.

Japanese for the Front.
A company of Japanese infantry formed in Hawaii is to be taken into the American Expeditionary Force.

DAY BY DAY.

BEWARE OF LITTLE EXPENSES:
A SMALL LEAK WILL SINK A GREAT SHIP.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
Two years ago to-morrow the ex-Tsar assumed supreme command of the Russian Armies, the Grand Duke Nicholas being transferred to the command in the Caucasus.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s 0.7/8d. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

A Clean Bill.
There was not a single case of communicable disease notified in the Colony last week.

For the Troops.
We desire to acknowledge with thanks gifts of literature for the troops from Mr. W. J. van Wageningen and Mr. G. Blair.

The Death Rate.
The death rate in the Colony, during the week ending August 19, was 28.9 per thousand per annum, as against a rate for the corresponding week last year of 33.7.

The Foreshore Nuisance.
At the meeting of the Sanitary Board this afternoon, there was only a formal agenda to occupy the attention of members. A letter was received from the Government relative to the erection of some water closets at a new house in Kennedy Road, reference again being made to the Praya East foreshore, where water closets drain. Mr. F. B. L. Bowley took opportunity, on this, to say that he had already written to the Board should recommend the Government to introduce an Ordinance to prohibit the digging of the mud on the foreshore. Whatever the source of the mud, the stirring up of the mud causes a public nuisance.

A Serious Charge.
At the Police Court this morning, before Mr. A. Dyer Ball, a man was charged with demanding money by messages. Inspector Beal said this was a case which had a bearing on the case which was before his Worship yesterday, when two men were charged with erecting a wireless installation at 25, Connaught Road, without the permission of the Electric Light Company. It was alleged that the defendant went up to the house on Sunday morning and said "You have seven lights here which you have not had permission to have. You must pay me some money or I will report you to the Company." Mr. A. M. Preston was prosecuting and Mr. Leo D'Almada defending. The latter asked for a remand until next Monday when all the cases could be taken together. His Worship granted the remand and fixed bail at \$100.

Military Outing.
The members of the R. E. and A. S. O. Detachment (Kowloon) enjoyed a delightful all-day outing on the 2nd inst., thanks to the generosity of the subscribers to the Services Entertainment Fund in footing the bill and to the kind interest of the Rev. C. L. Cooper Hunt in arranging the trip. Calling in at Lyceum, a tennis match was played against the Royal Engineers there, for a cup presented by Captain Buck, R.E., the event being won by the visitors. Then the party went on to view the fine feat of engineering on the dam at the new Tytam Tuk reservoir, over which it was courteously conducted by Mr. Bolt, the clerk of works. Afterwards a visit was paid to Bapule Bay, where a swim was enjoyed, and from thence the circuit of the island was completed. One and all thoroughly enjoyed the trip and are heartily grateful to the donors. Thanks are also due to Mr. Davidson and Sgt. Sheenat, A.S.O., for their able management of details.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

The following is the approximate statement of the Hongkong Tramway Company's traffic receipts for the week ending September 1, 1917:—

	Receipts for week.	Aggregate for 25 weeks.
This Year: ...	\$15,258	\$471,806
Last Year: ...	17,049	536,805
Increase: ...	1,791	37,559
Decrease: ...		

LANDLORDS SUED.

Improper Distraint Alleged.

In the Summary Court this morning, before the Chief Justice (Sir William R. Davies), an ex-Tsar assumed supreme command of the Russian Armies, the Grand Duke Nicholas being transferred to the command in the Caucasus.

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POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. T. F. Hough, A.S.P. (Reserve):—

Rifles.
Men returning rifles to store when going on leave will at the same time return their oil bottles and pull-through or cleaning rods.

All ranks are reminded that the Armory is open every Tuesday and Friday evenings from 5.15 to 6 p.m. when Sergeant Fisher will attend to any defects in rifles and will issue or receive rifles and cleaning gear as required.

Winter Uniform.
Preparatory to issue of winter uniform, equipment officers will make the following separate returns to this office:—

(1) Collar-number, rank, name and unit of members to whom no winter uniform has yet been issued.

(2) Similar particulars respecting those in possession of winter uniform but which requires exchange or alteration.

These returns are to be made on or before September 15 next. Band Practices for September at 6 p.m.

Friday, 7; 14; 21; and 28. Tuesday, 11; 18; and 25.

Orchestra Practices for September at 6 p.m.

Monday, 10; 17; and 24. Music Class for September at 6 p.m.

Wednesday, 12; Wednesday, 19; Thursday, 20; Wednesday, 26.

Drummers and Buglers Practices.

Monday, September 10; 17; 24. Wednesday, September 5; 12; 19; 26. Friday, September 7; 14; 21; 28.

THE FRAWLEY CO.

Splendid Performance of "Under Cover."

It was a pity that the short notice at which the Frawley Company resumed at the Theatre Royal last night should have synchronised with its production of McGuire's clever melodrama "Under Cover," for both the play and the manner of presentation deserved a larger audience. As it was, however, there was quite a fair house considering all the circumstances, and it is not saying too much when it is added that "Under Cover" was one of the best things yet put on by this talented company. From the very opening scene the plot begins to tangle, and yet it is a plot that is simple, though strong. Through the whole of the four acts one's attention is gripped, and the startling and wholly unexpected denouement brings about an end that surprises and pleases. The play has been written by an evident artist, who, having conceived his theme, has handled it with skill, and with due thought to the lighter vein.

The movement centres round three characters. Daniel Taylor is in the United States Customs and it is his duty to trap smugglers, especially those society folk who glory in getting things through. Ethel Cartwright, a clever society girl, is made a tool of the Customs man, under threat of having her younger and foolish sister arrested for the theft of some jewels. The best part of the play deals with Taylor's efforts to catch Steven Denby, who is known to have smuggled through a costly pearl necklace. Ethel, who is staying at the same week-end party as he, is made the medium, but she knew Steven previously and was in love with him. And so it becomes a question to her as to whether she will give away the man she loves to the Customs man to execute his threat of putting her sister in gaol. It is a strong situation. After a series of exciting episodes, Steven is caught by the revenue men with the necklace in his possession, but he successfully offers Taylor a handsome bribe. In well restrained manner it transpires that Steven is none other than the successful detective Richard Jones, that the whole thing has been a trap to catch the revenue man who was suspected of securing bribes off those he had in his power. Of course Ethel's love for Steven is more than reciprocated, and there is a happy conclusion.

Miss Eva Long had a difficult part to play as Ethel, but she carried it through with great credit. Her sympathetic treatment of the situation in which she was between two loves—that for her sister and that for Steven—was really fine. Mr. John Halliday, as Steven, again proved himself to be an actor of more than ordinary merit and was, in great part, responsible for the "swing" with which the piece went. Mr. Reynolds Dennison was seen to marked advantage as Taylor. Mr. Frawley and Miss Annette Tyler, as Mr. and Mrs. Harrington, played with their customary cleverness, whilst the roles of Monty Vaughan and Nora Rutledge were admirably sustained by Mr. Barton and Miss Hagger respectively. Miss Gloria Fonda made a very natural younger sister in disgrace, and the role of James Gibbs, Taylor's factotum, was well carried through by Mr. Moore. In fact, the whole cast was a strong one.

This evening the Company present the well-known play "Jerry."

Clergyman's Confidence in His Wife.
The Rev. John Henry Obamption McGill, of Edsworth, vicar there for 17 years, formerly Fellow and Tutor of St. Augustine's College, Canterbury, rector of St. Andrew's, Deal, from 1893 to 1900, who died on April 11, aged 69, left estate valued at £16,364 gross, with net personality £15,872. His will was in the following terms:—I, John Henry Obamption McGill, herewith bequeath everything I possess to my wife, Maria McGill, knowing she will give one-tenth under certain conditions to the three charities so dear to my heart: I know she will be just.

Women Police Praised.
Mr. Cecil Chapman, presiding at a conference on the work of the women police at the National Welfare and Economy Exhibition at the new County Hall, said that from the small experience which we had had of the women police they seemed to meet a need which had been crying for recognition for a great many years. Miss Damer Dawson, founder of the women police, said that in July, 1914, there was no such thing as a male police woman but in July, 1917, there were 500 women working in official posts in this country. Mr. Bardo, an old Bow Street police officer, testified to the excellent services of women in police work. Mr. O. J. Stewart, the Public Trustee, speaking of his staff of 500 women and girls, said that he knew the importance of employing women to deal with women.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

The sale of the Bath Library, resumed at Messrs. Bothaby's had recently occupied 33 days, since November 1911. It is the biggest thing of its kind. The portion now being sold comprises N-P, and the earlier letters realised over £150,000. This must be regarded as the profit so far on the library, for it cost to collect somewhere about £120,000, and that sum is the estimated value of the 50 volumes selected under Mr. Alfred Bath's will by the British Museum Trustees, and the Shakespeare Society sold privately to America at a price never officially divulged.

It was by the father of the Mr. Alfred Bath just mentioned, Mr. Henry Bath, who died in 1878, that the bulk of the library was formed. His taste for collecting began when as a boy he exchanged some old school books in a shop in Holborn for a few volumes which he preserved until his death. But he was over 30 when he took up the hobby in earnest. In the next 20 years, Joseph Lilly alone, the bookseller in Pall Mall, had done transactions with him to the amount of £40,000. In all, the Baths, father and son, gathered 14,600 volumes, most of them rarities.

Which is the hottest month of the year in London? Most of us would say August, and we should be wrong, because it is July. The three hottest days of the whole year being July 14 to 16, which have a mean temperature, as decided by the Greenwich records since 1814, of 63deg. The highest July temperature ever recorded at Greenwich was 97deg. on July 16, 1881.

Curiously enough, July, the Midsummer month, is also the wettest month, its average being 2.47in. of rain, compared with only 1.93in. January, when the coldest temperature usually occurs.

It is rather surprising to find women writing of Princess Mary as "old-fashioned" in her dress, and as "needing advice," if you please (says a Home paper). She was more than modern recently when she had an aeroplane escort for her train to Southend. But what her critics mean comes simply to this: this beautiful girl wears costumes which reach the ankle and the neck; she wears the knee-protectors which answer for skirts and the waist-belts yoked to shoulder-straps which are called blouses. She is not old-fashioned; she is high priestess of a cult largely forgotten—dress which combines grace and beauty with modest dignity.

The War Office is considering, Mr. Macpherson tells us, the issue of a war medal to the survivors of the original B.E.F., yet a war medal has already been bestowed for a campaign begun and ended since August 1914. The medal is the new African General Service, and the clasp have been given for Shimbir Barris (actions against Darvishah in November 1914 and February 1915) and Nyassaland, for suppression of rebels in the Shire Highlands of January and February 1915. Why, then, should there be so much delay in the issue of a decoration for the B.E.F. or the Dardanelles expedition?

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Mr. Cecil Chapman, presiding at a conference on the work of the women police at the National Welfare and Economy Exhibition at the new County Hall, said that from the small experience which we had had of the women police they seemed to meet a need which had been crying for recognition for a great many years. Miss Damer Dawson, founder of the women police, said that in July, 1914, there was no such thing as a male police woman but in July, 1917, there were 500 women working in official posts in this country. Mr. Bardo, an old Bow Street police officer, testified to the excellent services of women in police work. Mr. O. J. Stewart, the Public Trustee, speaking of his staff of 500 women and girls, said that he knew the importance of employing women to deal with women.

MESOPOTAMIA.

General Maude's Despatch.

Lieut. General Sir Stanley Maude's despatch dealing with the operations carried out against Kut and Bagdad by the Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force was recently issued. It deals with the work done between August 28, 1916, to March 31, 1917; a period of seven months, of which the first three and a half were devoted to preparation.

Upon assuming Command, General Maude continued the work of re-organization begun by his predecessor Lieut. General Sir Percy Lake. The health and training of the troops who had suffered severely from the intense summer heat was improved. Means of communication by rail, road and river over a country difficult at any time and made difficult by both floods and droughts were perfected; and the lines of communications themselves secured against attack. Reinforcements were accumulated, resources were developed, and reserves of supplies, ammunition and stores were amassed.

By the beginning of December, 1916, movement was begun against the enemy about Kut. The Turks still occupied the same positions on the Tigris from which he had occupied during the summer. On the left bank they held the hitherto unconquerable Sannaiyat position which they had strengthened and elaborated. Kut was protected on the right bank by a system of trenches running from a point on the river three miles to the north-west and circling beneath it across the Khadairi Bend until cut by the river Hai, two miles below the exit from the Tigris. This system was continued to the north-west. The position gave the attack a good chance of success, and it was decided to secure possession of the Hai, clear all the enemy trenches on the right of the Tigris, while, at the same time so seeping his strength by constant battle at Sannaiyat that he must either give up that position or so weaken his line that a crossing of the Tigris might be easily accomplished further west.

The first movement was successfully accomplished on December 13 Lieutenant General Cobbe distracted the attention of the enemy by a bombardment of the Sannaiyat lines, while during the night of the 13th/14th the cavalry and Lieutenant-General Marshall's force struck westward to the Hai, surprised the enemy, and cleared both banks of the river up to the Hai bridge-head which was strongly held. By the 18th, Lieutenant-General Marshall had fought his way forward until we had won command of the river up-stream of the Khadairi Bend. The operation gave us direct control of the Hai, and enabled us to threaten the enemy's communications west of Shumran, while it safeguarded our own communications and opened out prosperous districts for our own supply.

The enemy still clung to his positions on the right of the Tigris in the Khadairi Bend. Here he menaced our communications on the Hai, and he also had it in his power to inundate portions of our line. The enemy held a strong line in flit, bare country, difficult for attack. Lieutenant-General Cobbe spent the time between January 5 and 19, clearing the Bend. The preliminary stage involved digging some 25,000 yards of trench under trying conditions—constant rain and exposure to enemy fire, but it was duly carried out. On the 9th the Gurkhas and Mahabratas had fought their way to the river bend on the left, after severe hand-to-hand fighting. On the right our troops made steady progress, and a heavy counter-attack got forward under cover of a mist was broken by the resolute resistance of the Manchester, a Frontier Rifle Regiment and a detachment of Sikh pioneers. Lieutenant-General Marshall's cavalry west of the Hai carried out successful diversions, and though they were hampered by the mist they forced their way into Hai Town and occupied it for several days. By the 17th

our troops were pressing the enemy hard, and by the 19th his position had become so difficult that he voluntarily retired across the Tigris. During these operations the fighting had been severe, mainly hand to hand, but the enemy, in spite of his tenacity, had more than met his match in the dash and resolution of our troops.

While this fighting was in progress Lieutenant-General Marshall began his preparations for the reduction of the Hai salient and the extensive trench system which the Turks held astride the Hai river near its junction with the Tigris. On the 25th the enemy's front line on a frontage of about 1,800 yards was captured. There was heavy bombing fighting, and the Turks made good use of skillfully concealed guns and machine guns. In a series of counter attacks the enemy was able to recapture his line, but a gallant charge across the open by the Royal Warwick restored the situation. On the 28th the assault of two Punjab battalions was a complete success, and in stubborn fighting our hold on both banks of the river was increased. Our cavalry attempted to strike against the enemy's rear via Badrah and and Serran, but the waterlogged ground held them up. On February 1 the Cheshires led an attack which gave us further ground, and on the 3rd, the Devon and a Gurkha Battalion carried two lines of works and held them in spite of counter attack and artillery fire. That evening the enemy began to retire, and by the morning of the 5th had fallen back to the Liqueurice factory and a line east and west across the Dabra Bend.

The Liqueurice Factory was dealt with by howitzer fire, and on the 9th the King's Own effected a valuable lodgment in the centre of the enemy's line which enabled us to extend rapidly on both flanks. By the night of the 10th/11th it became known that the enemy had given up his forward positions and had retired to an inner line across the Dabra Bend. On the 15th the final battle for the position was opened by the Loyal North Lancashires, and after some dashing fighting by the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, the South Wales Borderers, the Buffs and the Dorsets, the enemy was pushed bodily to the Tigris, and by night only held about a mile of works. Two companies of a Gurkha battalion, acting on their own initiative, took these trenches and on the 16th the Dabra Bend was clear of the enemy.

The final action for the capture of Kut now came. Lieutenant-General Cobbe, who had kept the enemy constantly on the alert at Sannaiyat began a threatening attack on the 22nd. He captured some of the works before him, and was at once subjected to heavy counter-attacks which the Seaforth bravely resisted. On the night of the 22nd/23rd ferries were being made against the river, opposite Kut and opposite the Liqueurice Factory and the Turks were misled into thinking bridging operations were to take place at this point. The point chosen was actually at the South end of the Shumran Bend, West of Kut. Three ferries were set to work before day-break on the 23rd. The Norfolks effected a surprise lodgment with the first trip, but the other ferries carrying Gurkhas were met with a staggering fire, and only with difficulty effected a landing. The Norfolks and Gurkhas held on tenaciously, and pushed up stream as bridging operations were commenced. By nightfall, as a result of the day's operations, our troops had, by their unconquerable valour and determination, forced a passage across a river in flood, 340 yards wide, in face of strong opposition, and had secured a position 2,000 yards in depth, covering the bridge head. While this crossing was proceeding Lieutenant-General Cobbe had secured the third and fourth lines of Sannaiyat, and was working his way with bombs, deep into the maze of trenches. On the 24th the fight was resumed, the enemy fighting tenaciously, but the end was certain. General Cobbe carried the Sannaiyat position and the enemy was now in complete retirement.

Lieutenant-General Marshall took up the pursuit of the enemy with dash, broke the enemy eight miles from Shumran and

followed vigorously. On the 26th the retreat was rapid, with the cavalry and infantry following on either bank, and the river craft of the Royal Navy pushing up stream in hot pursuit. Much booty and many enemy vessels, including those captured from us fell into our hands. The pursuit was broken off at Anisayah 50 miles from Kut and half way to Bagdad, and a pause for re-organization was made while Lieutenant-General Cobbe's force closed to the point. On the 5th movement began again, and an advance was made to Laji. Here the Turkish rear-guard was found well entrenched, it was attacked, and defeated, and retired during the night.

On the 7th we were in touch with the enemy's line on the Bialah, a river joining the Tigris eight miles below Bagdad. On the 8th a crossing was attempted in the face of a withering fire, and as this manoeuvre was felt to be impracticable, a force under Lieutenant-General Marshall was ferried across the Tigris to enfilade the enemy position with guns from the right bank of the river. During the night of the 8th/9th further attempts were made to ferry the river. Only one succeeded, and landed a party of 70 of the Loyal North Lancashires on the further bank. For the next 22 hours, until the passage of the river was completely forced, the detachment held on gallantly in its isolated position, under constant close fire from the surrounding buildings, trenches and gardens. On the 8th the cavalry and a portion of General Cobbe's force crossed the Tigris, worked up to Shawa Khen and well served by aeroplane scouts, pushed on towards Bagdad. On the morning of the 10th our cavalry fought the way to a point 2 miles west of Bagdad railway station, and in a blinding dust storm followed the Decauville railway up to the station on the left bank of the Tigris. General Marshall had forced the Dialah at two points early on the 10th, had linked up with the devoted Loyal North Lancashires, and had advanced against the strong position of Tel Muhammad which covered Bagdad. During the night the Turks retired, and General Marshall entered Bagdad amid manifestations of satisfaction on the part of the inhabitants. The Gunboat flotilla proceeding up stream in line ahead formation anchored off the British Residency, and the two forces under Lieutenant-General Marshall and Cobbe provided for the security of the approaches to the City. An immense booty which the enemy had been unable to destroy was taken, including all the guns, (rendered useless by General Townshend) taken by the enemy at Kut.

After the fall of Bagdad precautions were made to secure the safety of the British Army. A brilliant operation carried our force upward on the railway line to the Musbaridie Station, which the Black Watch and the Gurkhas rushed on the night of March 14. The enemy's flight was so rapid that touch was not obtained again. By the 18th our front was extended north-east by the capture of Bagbah on the Dialah, and the line thus moved out towards the Russians' approach from Persia. To the west the front was also consolidated by the occupation of Feloja on the Euphrates on March 19. Co-operating with the movement of the Russians from Khanikin our forces moved up the Dialah to hold the retreating Turks and Shahraban was occupied on March 23. The enemy endeavoured to bar our progress but during the night of 24th/25th and the day following we forced our way up over the hills of the Jebel Haurin range, and beat him though we were forced to withdraw because of the difficulties of the country. On the 28th the enemy began a converging movement down the Dialah from Deli Abbas and along the left bank of the Tigris from Shattel Adhaim, apparently to assist the withdrawal of the Turkish forces before the Russians. Both these columns were brilliantly beaten back.

The report is brought to a close by the statement that the total number of prisoners taken in the period under review was 7,921.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

PURE MILK

An Ideal summer beverage
and

the most nutritious food.

DAIRY FARM MILK
is
SAFE MILK.TO-DAY'S
ADVERTISEMENT.

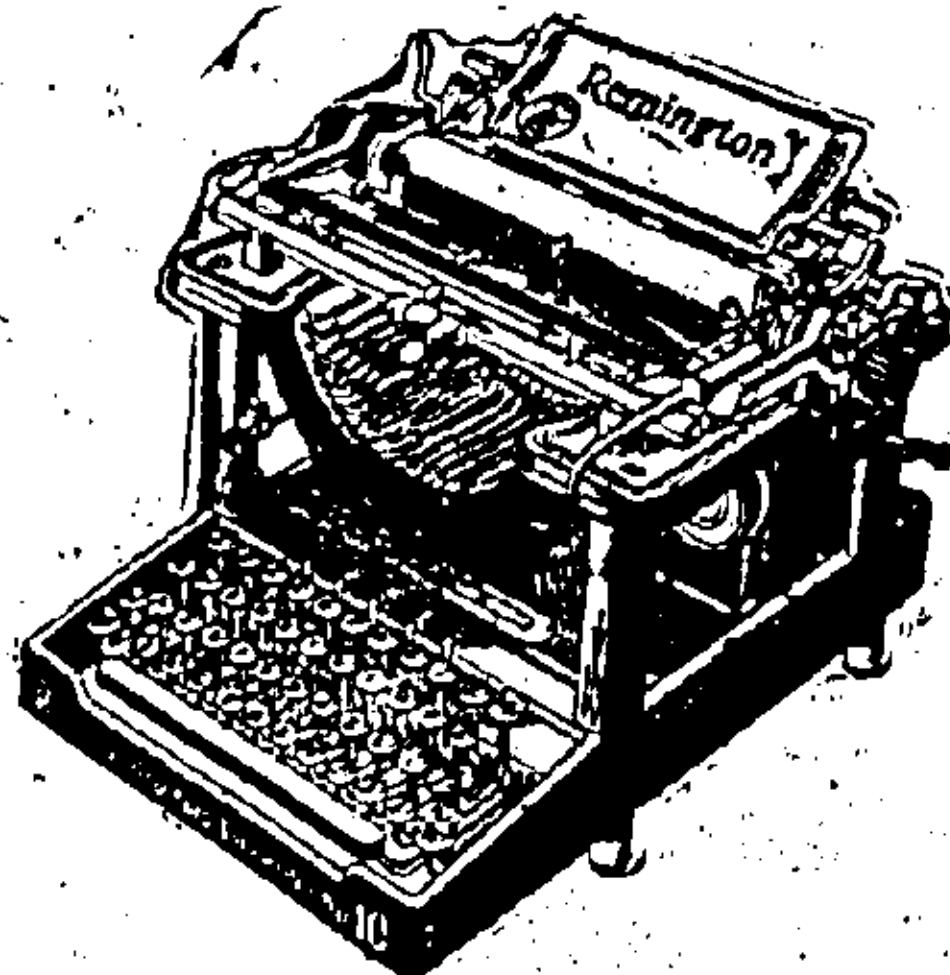
PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on
SATURDAY, the 8th September, 1917.

commencing at 11 a.m.
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

A Quantity of Dress Shirts Gents' and Lady's Boots and shoes, stockings, tooth powder and paste, shaving sticks, etc., etc.

On view from Friday, the 7th inst.
Catalogues will be issued.
Terms—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.



The touch of the Remington Visible models is a revelation to all operators, even to those who are most familiar with the light touch of former Remingtons.

These latest Remington models are triumphs of light touch and perfect action unrivaled in this respect among writing machines.

The superiority of the 10 and 11 Remingtons in touch and in speed is a matter of simple demonstration. Strike the keys of one of these Remingtons, note the light, staccato touch. Compare it with the touch of another machine.

Release the carriage and run it up and down the scale. Do the same with any other machine. Note the difference. Note the light running Remington carriage. Note in everything the superiority of the Remington.

The exquisite design and workmanship of these Visible Remingtons tell the story.

MUSTARD & CO.
SOLE AGENTS.

TO-DAY'S
ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED.—3 or 4 ROOMS for offices, central location. State particulars and rate Box 1319 c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

MONDAY, the 10th September, 1917.

commencing at 11 a.m.
at 'Holt's Wharf (No. 4 Godown), Kowloon

(For account of the concerned.)
184 casks Annealed Wire.

More or less damaged by seawater.
Now on view.

Terms—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

DON'T SPILL THE POLISH.



The Firm that tries to economize and does not advertise is doing a good thing in a bad way.
DOLLAR DIRECTORY CO.

SAKURA BEER



SOLE AGENTS:
SUZUKI & CO.
TEL. 468
ALEXANDRA BUILDING

OUR
TIES

are designed to please the eye and please the men who wear them—and they are doing it, too.

New designs in printed and spot foulard silk Ties for Bows and knots have just arrived.



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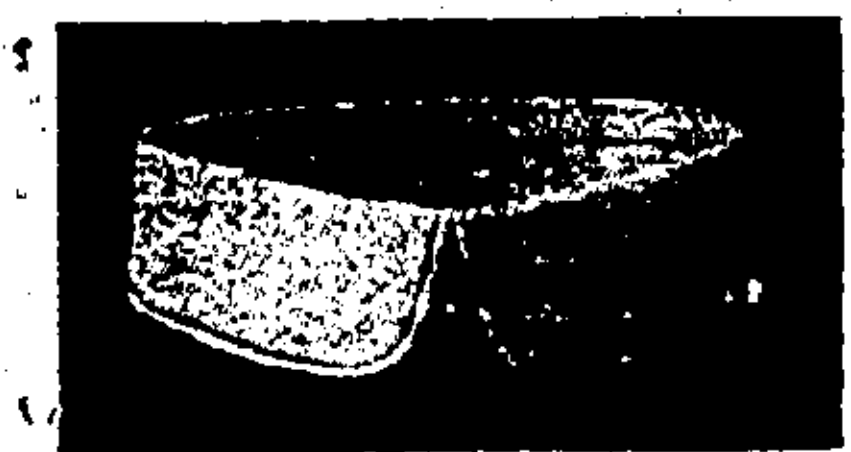
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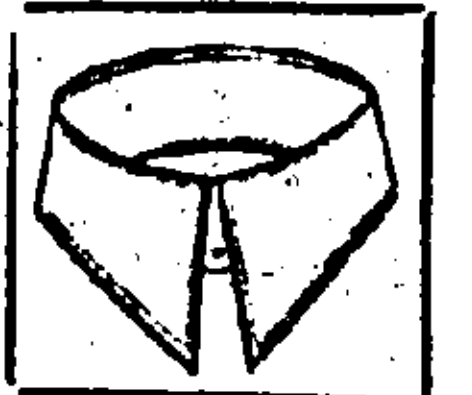
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POWELL'S
COLLARS

Deaths 1 1/4", 1 1/2", 1 3/4", 2", 2 1/4"

MAINTAIN THEIR
HIGH-STANDARD

Stocked in all the leading Shapes and in quarter sizes.



Price \$4.50 Per Dozen.

COLUMBIA

GRAFONOLAS
LATEST MODELS
JUST RECEIVED

PRICES FROM \$25.00 UP.
BASED ON Present HIGH EXCHANGE.
SOLE DISTRIBUTORS.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC & CO., LTD.

16, DES VŒUX ROAD,

TEL. 1332.

THE TOP NOTCH.

"King George IV"
Scotch Whisky.

THE DISTILLERS COMPANY LIMITED.
EDINBURGH.

SOLE AGENTS:
GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.
WINE-MERCHANTS
5, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL HONGKONG.
TEL. NO. 135.

A PATRIOTIC CALL.

THE HONGKONG STEEL FOUNDRY COMPANY, LIMITED.

PROSPECTUS

Inviting public subscription for 85,000 shares at par (\$10 each), upon an increase of the Capital of the Company.

It is desired and a resolution for that purpose has been passed, to increase the Capital of the Company to \$1,000,000 by the issue of new shares, for the purpose of extending the business which is firmly believed will, if so extended, not only prove exceedingly profitable to all interested in the Company, but will also supply a want to local concerns.

The Capital of the Company is now \$1,000,000 of which only \$78,080 has been paid up and, on this the Company last year made a net profit of \$19,817 and paid a dividend of 10 per cent at the end of the present financial year. It is anticipated that doubling the Capital will at least treble the profit; and, should this anticipation be realized, the Company could pay at least a steady Twenty per cent.

Steel Castings are needed for numerous purposes by all Railway contractors, Engineering and Dock Companies, everywhere in China, and by many small manufacturers. At present a large portion of the Steel products which this Company is able to manufacture is obtained from abroad—at probably a great expense—in consequence of the very limited capacity of this Company to carry out orders received. With an increased Capital, enabling more furnaces to be erected, and more labour employed, this Company would then be in a position to supply the most of, if not all, the needs for steel castings in this part of the world; for, with the experience now acquired by the General Managers, and by their present head workmen, there should be no difficulty whatsoever in most satisfactorily fulfilling such requirements.

It is much desired that sufficient additional capital be subscribed, beyond that which is required for the further development of the Steel Casting department, in order to enable a plant to be obtained, and set up, for the purpose of rolling Steel into various materials for Engineering, Dock, and Building requirements for which material there is now a great demand.

It is therefore trusted that many persons in the Colony will be found ready to subscribe towards the increased capital desired, both for their own benefit, and for that of the community generally.

The General Managers are ready and willing to enter into any reasonable agreement desired by the Company to continue their services for a lengthy period. Also, it is desired by the Company, they are fully prepared to transfer the control to a Board of Directors, comprised of such persons who are in a position to introduce business, as the Company thinks advisable.

The minimum subscription for the new shares now offered to the public, upon which the General Managers may proceed to allotment, is \$50,000.

Mr. C. BERNARD BROWN, of the firm of Messrs. LINDSEY & DAVE, Hongkong, is the Auditor of the Company.

A copy of this prospectus has been duly filed for registration with the Registrar of the Companies.

Application for Shares should be made to the Company's Bankers, or the office of the General Managers, where forms will be supplied.

GORDON & CO.,
General Managers.
Dated this 22nd day of August, 1917.

REPORT AND STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR 1916-17.

Report presented to the Shareholders at the Seventh Ordinary General Meeting held at the Office of the General Managers, on Wednesday, the 29th August, 1917, at 11.30 o'clock a.m.
The General Managers have now the pleasure to submit their annual report and statement of the Company's accounts made up to 31st May, 1917.
The net profit for the year ended 31st May, 1917, after allowing for interest, Auditor's Fee and writing off depreciation on Company's Plant, Machinery, Land and Stock, is \$19,817.35. This amount together with the sum of \$18,540.62 undistributed profit brought forward from last year makes an available balance of \$38,357.97 which is required to appropriate as follows:—To place in Reserve Fund \$10,000.00. To pay a dividend of \$1.00 per share \$7,500.00. To carry forward to credit of next year's account \$20,857.97.

BALANCE SHEET AT 31st MAY, 1917.		Dr.	Cr.
LIABILITIES.			
SHARE CAPITAL:			
Authorized 100,000 shares of \$10 each	\$1,000,000		
Issued 7,366 shares at \$10 each	73,660 00		
MORTGAGE ACCOUNT:			
100,000 shares at \$10 each	1,000,000 00		
RENTAL CHARGES including General Managers' Salaries	10,750 72		
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT:			
Balance as per last account	\$19,817 35		
Profit for the year	19,817 35		
	39,634 70		
	\$ 39,634 70		
ASSETS.			
Machinery, Milling Furnaces, Foundry Plant and Tools including Amalgamating and Pelletizing Chambers and also all rights to special processes as per last account	\$85,646 27		
Less Depreciation	6,627 74		
	79,018 53		
Advances during the year	4,300 00		
Value of 2 Launches as per last account	4,500 00		
Less Depreciation	4,000 00		
	500 00		
Office Furniture and Fixtures including valuable drawings as per last account	\$10,000 00		
Less Depreciation	8,100 00		
	1,900 00		
Stock in trade	\$25,649 70		
Less Depreciation	750 89		
	24,898 81		
Work in Progress	6,000 00		
Accounts Receivable	13,874 30		
Cash at Bank and in hand	7,439 10		
	\$ 143,292 27		

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

For the year ending 31st May, 1917.

	Dr.	Cr.
To Interest Account	420 00	
To Auditor's Fee	200 00	
To Depreciation on Machy, Plant, Stock, &c.	1,254 04	
To Writing off old Machinery	65 23	
To Profit on the year	19,817 35	
	\$ 20,756 52	
By Balance Working Account		20,756 52
		\$ 20,756 52

GORDON & CO.,
General Managers.

I report that I have audited the above Balance Sheet with the books and vouchers of the Company and have found it to be in accordance with the facts.
I have also audited the information and explanations I have received. No depreciation has been written off from the Profit and Loss account which appears in the books at their original cost, namely \$11,220.70. Subject to the foregoing observations, in my opinion, the Balance Sheet is a true and correct statement of the state of the Company's affairs according to the best of my information and the explanations given me and as shown by the books of the Company.

C. BERNARD BROWN, A.C.A.,
Auditor.

The Register for application of Shares will be closed on Thursday, 1st November, 1917, at 3 o'clock.

HONGKONG STEEL FOUNDRY CO., LTD.

Form of application for Shares.

To the General Managers of
HONGKONG STEEL FOUNDRY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Gentlemen,
Having paid to the Company's bankers the sum of \$ being a deposit of \$10 per share for shares of \$10 each of the above named Company I (or we) request you to allot to me (or us) shares on the terms of the Company's Memorandum and Articles of Association and I (or we) agree to accept the same or any less number that you may allot to me (or us) and I (or we) authorise you to register me (or us) as the holder (s) of the said shares.

Name in full
Address
Description
Date
Signature

Receipt for Application Money.

Received this day of on account of the Hongkong Steel Foundry Co., Ltd., from the sum of \$ being a deposit of \$10 per share upon shares of \$10 each of the above named Company.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.

Cashier.

N.B.—This receipt when returned to the applicant must be preserved, and if accompanied by receipt for the amount due on allotment, will be exchanged in due course for a certificate.

ENEMY SHIPS.

A Chinese Cabinet Meeting.

At a Cabinet conference held recently in Peking it was decided to charter the five enemy ships to the Ta Teh Company which was organised under the auspices of Mr. Chang Chien, former Minister of Agriculture and Commerce. It was a special conference, as there was no such meeting on Saturday. It was held to discuss the question of renting out the enemy ships solely.

All the bids from many Chinese merchants for the chartering of the enemy ships were submitted to the Cabinet conference by the Ministry of Communications. They were carefully considered, and most of the Cabinet Ministers were in favour of the bid of Mr. Chang Chien. It was decided that the enemy ships should be chartered to Mr. Chang.

Mr. Yu Ya-ching, Chairman of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce and Commodore of the Netherlands Trading Society, tried to secure these ships, but failed. He is now in Peking. He is a wealthy merchant. The Government knows that he was acting for German interests through the Netherlands Company. Besides, there are many other merchants competing for the possession of the confiscated ships. All of them have failed.

There are five enemy ships, two German and three Austrian. Their total tonnage is 300,000, and the Government has decided to charter the ships for \$20 per ton. It is calculated that the yearly rental should be \$7,200,000. The Government has told the representative of Mr. Chang Chien that it would let him charter the ships for \$6,000,000 a year. At first Mr. Chang Chien seemed reluctant to pay this price, but he has accepted the Government's demand in view of the keen competition.

The following report appearing in the China Press of the 24th ult., which is somewhat premature, may be read with interest:—
"The three Austrian vessels

A HOUSEBOY'S THEFT.

Betrayed by Trembling Hand.

At the Police Court this morning, a case was heard in which a boy in the employ of a Chinese gentleman residing in Robinson Road was charged, before Mr. A. Dyer Ball, with stealing money and jewellery to the value of \$330.

It was stated that defendant was a house boy and a report was received by the Police that the stuff was stolen. It appeared that defendant yesterday went to the corner of Morrison Road and Des Voeux Road, where he saw a hawk who was formerly employed by complainant as houseboy. While in the shop he wrote a letter and, putting a small parcel on the table, said it was medicine and he wanted it to be sent to Canton to a man there. The hawk was told by defendant that his master had lost a lot of money and jewellery. The hawk noticed that when defendant was writing his hand trembled. When he had gone, he became more suspicious, and, opening the parcel, found inside the stolen goods.

Complainant said he had left the articles in an unlocked drawer.

Defendant said he had been put up to commit the theft by a man who told him that if he would find \$200 he could be a shareholder in a business. His Worship sent defendant to prison for three months.

seized at Shanghai have been chartered to Chang Chien, former Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, according to reported advices from the Peking Government to the local Admiralty at Lungshu. Chang is now head of several industrial enterprises at Sonan Tangchow. He has paid \$3,000,000 for these vessels to security and the monthly rate for the chartering of the boat will be \$20 per ton.

CANTON AFFAIRS.

Li Yuan-hung Invited to the South.

Our Canton correspondent writes under date of September 3 as follows:—

Li Yuan-hung, the newly-appointed Acting Civil Governor of Canton, will start for Canton on the 4th inst. and assume office on the 5th. The Provisional Authority has ordered the Customs Commissioner at Canton to prohibit the exportation of silver coins. Any one taking with him more than fifty dollars will be charged according to law.

After the three Generalissimos had been elected as administrators of the Military Government, a telegram was received from General Luk Wing-ting to the effect that the Military Government should not be established if the President of the Chinese Republic still remained in office. Therefore he declines the appointment of Generalissimos.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen, however, has telegraphically persuaded him not to resign, saying that he (Luk) is the leader of the South-Western Provinces. Dr. Sun Yat-sen sent a telegram to Li Yuan-hung, ex-President, on the 3rd inst., to request him to come to Canton as soon as possible. It is reported that General Luk Wing-ting, the Inspecting Commissioner of Kwangtung and Kwangsi, will send a great number of soldiers to Canton, that the Tachan has received a telegram from General Luk referring to this matter and has ordered the gunboats Kong Koo and Lee Chai, in company with over 30 junks, to Wuchow in order to convey the soldiers hither.

By request of Commander Li Yuan-hung, the twenty battalions of the Civil Governor's bodyguard under the command of Chan Kwing-ming, and taken over by the Tachan on the 1st inst., will be transferred again to the control of the Civil Governor.

A £50,000 Prize.

A telegram from Bombay states that Mr. Nisam, of Singapore, has won the first prize of £50,000 in a War Loan lottery.

TEAMCAR INCIDENT.

A Chinese Who Swore in English.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, a Chinese, named William Mak, was charged with refusing to pay his fare in a tramcar, with using profane language, and with assaulting a tram inspector. A cross-summons had been taken out against the Inspector for assault.

Mr. W. E. L. Shenton defended the Inspector and Mr. Leo D'Almeida represented the first defendant.

Mr. Shenton said the facts were that on August 26 in the evening, shortly after 8 o'clock, the first defendant boarded car No. 13 at the Victoria Theatre. The conductor, in the usual course of his duties, came round to collect the fares, but defendant refused to pay. His reason was that he wanted to go to Quarry Bay, but that he had got on the wrong car and when he reached Causeway Bay he would change. Then the Inspector came round and requested payment, which was again refused. The Inspector asked him to get off. Defendant alighted at the King Edward Hotel and the Inspector followed, with the ride he had already had. When the defendant stepped off, he immediately turned round and struck him on the eye and mouth, making him bleed. The Inspector or blew his whistle and defendant was taken to the police station.

His Worship:—What is the swearing complained of?

Mr. Shenton:—All the swearing complained of was said in English.

The conductor of the car and the Inspector gave corroborative evidence.

Cross-examined by Mr. D'Almeida, the Inspector said that when defendant boarded the car he had something in his hand, but he could not see whether it was a glass of ice cream, as suggested.

The first defendant was fined \$5 for the assault, the other summonses being dismissed. The cross-summons was also dismissed.

OPIUM ORDINANCE.

Complaint at its "Prussian" Character.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Magistrate's this afternoon, the owner of a trading junk was charged with allowing his junk to be used for the purpose of smuggling opium. Two seamen employed on the junk had previously been sentenced to one year's hard labour each for being in possession of the drug. On July 26, the revenue officers found 450 taels of prepared opium on board, the master being away at the time.

Mr. O. Bolmer Johnson appeared for the defendant, and stated that the Opium Ordinance was a little Prussian in its provisions. He could not dispute the facts; the opium was found, and under the Ordinance the defendant was liable. The Ordinance stated that if a ship were used for the importation of opium, the owner would, on summary conviction, be liable to a fine of \$5,000. There was not a word about knowledge. Defendant had a sense of justice and thought that if he could convince the Court that he knew nothing about the opium—that he was out of the Colony at the time—he should not be fined. The junk was being quite unlawfully detained by the Revenue Department, and the man wanted his junk back.

Inspector Wildin stated that the junk was held in the order to get hold of the owner. Defendant went into the box and stated that he had gone to Canton before the seizure and that it was because he heard of what had happened that he came back. He had no knowledge of the opium.

His Worship imposed a fine of \$200.

Big Opium Seizure.

We understand that an exceptionally large seizure of opium was made by Inspector Wildin on Friday on board the Titaroom, of the J. C. J. L. The quantity found was fully 1,500 taels of prepared opium, valued at about \$15,000.

PROTECTION FOR BRAINS.

Lord Leverhulme on Capital and Labour After the War.

Lord Leverhulme, who was the guest of the Aldwych Club at the Connaught Rooms—Sir Thomas Dewar presiding—described his proposals for dealing with industrial conditions after the war. He advocated a six hours' working day and an extension of the principle of co-partnership between Capital and Labour.

"We have the right brains," said Lord Leverhulme, "the right intelligence. All we ask is reasonable protection for the brains of the country—not protection in any other sense. I am an ardent believer in Free Trade, but our brains have not been protected. We only want the right opportunity. The present antagonism between Capital and Labour must not continue. The only thing that can restore right conditions is a system of co-partnership, which must not degenerate into charity. I want to get rid of the word 'factory hand'—a most hateful term, as though a man had got no soul. I want to humanise industry; I want to see a brotherhood among all those who work, when the working man shall no longer be antagonistic to Capital because he himself has become a capitalist."

TYPHOON WARNINGS.

The telegram quoted below was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 1 p.m. to-day:—

Typhoon in about 100 degrees Long. E. and 19 degrees Lat. N. moving N.W.

Typhoon in about 127 degrees Long. E. and 15 degrees Lat. N. direction unknown.

Roll of Honour.

Sec. Lieut. Guy Leonard Stokes, R.F.A., who was killed in action on July 5, was the second son of Leonard and Ethel Stokes, of Blackheath, S.E., and a nephew of the late Mr. Russell Stokes, of the Chinese Maritime Customs Service.

AUGUST RAINFALL.

The rainfall for August, as registered at the Botanic Gardens, was as follows:—

Date.	Inch.
1st	.02
2nd	.77
3rd	.08
4th	—
5th	.17
6th	.36
7th	.94
8th	.40
9th	.17
10th	—
11th	—
12th	—
13th	1.73
14th	4.62
15th	.05
16th	—
17th	—
18th	—
19th	—
20th	.02
21st	.05
22nd	1.52
23rd	1.17
24th	—
25th	—
26th	—
27th	—
28th	—
29th	—
30th	—
31st	—
Total	12.12

Prison for Opium Smuggler.

The case in which the chief steward of the s.s. Anhui, was charged with being in possession of 170 taels of prepared opium has been concluded before Mr. J. B. Wood at the Police Court. Mr. D. W. Trautman, Superintendent of Imports and Exports, prosecuted and Mr. F. X. D'Almeida defended. Defendant was sentenced to 12 months' hard labour.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

WANTED.

WANTED.—From November 1st. UNFURNISHED HOUSE, Peak District. Reply to C. F. J. do "Hongkong Telegraph."

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Shanghai Coal Market.
Messrs. Wheelock & Co., in their Coal Market Report, dated Shanghai, August 16, state:—**Japan Coal.**—Our local market has improved slightly during the past two weeks but there is still a very wide difference between the ideas in prices of sellers and buyers.—latest reports from Japan are to the effect that the market there is very active, especially for food quality coals, for instance; the price of best quality lump has gone up to Yen 18.00 f.o.b. shipping port. The rates for steamers on "time-charter" for coasting trade are still going up and the average of the latest fixtures is Yen 28.50 per D. W. ton a month so that one must expect to see prices in Shanghai go still higher. **Fushun Coal.**—No change. **Kaipung Coal.**—The market has, as usual at this time of year remained quiet, and although deliveries under contract have been regular there is little fresh business to report. Those making enquiries in regard to the prospects of renewing contracts are much surprised at the upward trend of the freight market and prices intimated leave no chance of immediate business.

Shanghai Freight Market.
Messrs. Wheelock & Co., in their Freight Market Report, dated Shanghai, August 16, state:—**Sailings for United Kingdom** ports continue to be few and far between in consequence of which the export trade remains exceedingly restricted. There seems to be no likelihood of an increased amount of tonnage being available in the near future. As regards cargo for New York via Panama there is no tonnage in sight until about the end of September and cargo is very badly congested. For Pacific Coast there are a couple of extra boats on the berth for end of the month but they have practically filled their allotments and rates are firm at Gold \$50.00 a ton for general cargo. **Coastwise.**—The coasting trade has been rather dull during the past fortnight but the demand from Yangtze Ports should commence very shortly and should have a hardening effect on rates. As regards the bean market in the North the situation at Dairen has been relieved by extensive arrivals from Vladivostok, as predicted in our last. For the United Kingdom.—The "Aegina" is now advertised to sail for London on the 21st inst. For New York via Panama:—No tonnage is in view until end of September.

Shanghai Share Report.
Messrs. A. L. Anderson and Co., in their Weekly Share Circular, dated Shanghai August 25, state:—The rise of each penny in exchange exhibits greater and greater depths of dullness, until now there are no market movements to describe nor indeed any market to move. The steady drain on the funds of the port caused by the cheapness of gold is fast lowering yet further the price of our leading securities, and the same cause coupled with a decline in the value of the raw article is causing the would-be buyer away from rubbers. With the lower price of yarn interest has faded away from cotton but the ashes must be fanned into a flame sometime before the end of next month to allow of the heavy commitments for that month being unloaded. To-day's opening rate for T/T on London was 4/6; but 4/6½ and perhaps higher has since been done; the Dollar rate being 25.

American Cotton.
Tendency seems downward owing to South selling hedges" telegraphed the New York agents of Messrs. Tate, Sons & Co. on August 22, quoting March futures 23 46 cents. Better's Liverpool market quotation of August 23 is as follows for middling American cotton:—
Spot.....10 00
August-September...17 57½
October-November...16 85½
This shows a drop of 10 points on spot for the week when compared with the prices of August 16.—1903, 18 37½, 17 65½
A Bombay report quotes good brooch cotton at Rs. 456 per bales for April delivery and Bengal January Rs. 345.

THE WINGED VICTORY.

The Possibilities of a Great Aerial Fleet.

Writing in the *Daily Chronicle*, Mr. Arthur Lynch, M. P., says:—Even as the Greeks of old carved that delicate and immortal masterpiece, the Winged Victory, as a tribute to their own prowess, so when this war is finished there is ample time to meditate the project—the Allies will strike a medal, on the obverse of which will be found an aeroplane. One by one, other avenues of victory have been successively closed up the process being aided by that quality of mind which used to be so much wanted in time of peace, but which amid the stress and violent crises of war seems hardly distinguishable from stupidity. I mean that conservative habit that tenaciously resists the entrance of new ideas.

If I speak in this somewhat impatient tone it is because I mention it as making me free of the field. I advocate in the main bold lines a plan which the Government seems at last, after three years of war, to be putting into practice, or at least for which it is preparing the way. The plan, in brief, is to concentrate on the Air Service, not to be content with superiority over the Germans in casual contests or in the general work day by day of the Air Service, such as scouting and directing artillery fire, but to recognize that the aeroplane arm, if sufficiently developed, is capable of deciding the great turning events of the war.

Connected with this project must necessarily be that of experiment and invention. Ideas of genius cannot be commanded by any organisation, however faithful to tradition and routine. Exceptional means must be taken to throw out a sort of intellectual network that will catch these ideas and bring them at length to the test of experience. The aeroplane is still full of mysteries and surprises. The principles of its construction are for the most part empirical; that is to say, it is only by experiment and trial that we can form an opinion as to the best types, either in the general design or in regard to the hundred details that make up the machine. An improvement in any one detail may make the difference of a few miles per hour in speed. The consequences of that will eventually be found in the casualty lists, not merely the casualties amongst pilots, but in the killed and wounded in the big pushes. The aeroplanes are the eyes of the Army.

How do the Allies stand now as against the Central Powers? In the personnel I believe that both the British and the French are superior to the Germans, and this may be said without disparagement of the great qualities and at times the extraordinary brilliancy displayed by the enemy. But, in addition to the control of mechanism, the British pilots have added the fine feather of the sporting quality and the French their zest and moriancy, and on the whole the balance rests on our side. As to the machines themselves, the contest might be likened to a long-distance race when one competitor leads for a time, finds himself overtaken in a spurt by another, regains his position once more, loses it, and still struggles on, for the goal of perfection is yet far off. The British types of machine are more numerous than those of the enemy, and of late they can claim a distinct superiority; that is to say, in regard to the machines which are the best, for a considerable proportion of out-of-date types are still employed! Again, without discrediting the German talent of inventiveness, it may be said that both British and French are more fertile in ideas than the Teuton—I think the Celtic infusion has aided them—but the methodical, well-trained brain of German engineers are good for adapting and improving the inventions of others.

The one great invention of the Germans in the air world has, by the irony of fate, proved the salvation of the Allies. I mean the Z-pellet. The Germans were hypnotised by their Z-pellet. Its real greatness called forth

PSALMS OF VENGEANCE.

"Most Un-Christlike" Passages to be Revised.

all their faculty of "Schwärmerei"; its untold possibilities led them on and held their minds enthralled. Had they had no Zeppelins they would have perceived more clearly the vast possibilities of the aeroplane, they would have brought to bear upon it their admirable power of organisation, and their great capacity for work, and the war would now have been in a much more hopeful phase for them.

Our authorities had no Zeppelin. Those they tried to construct in imitation of the German were nothing to boast of. But they have not yet risen to the clear and complete contemplation of the possibilities of the instrument that they may yet hold in their hand. We have had a series of tentative efforts to create an Air Board, and we have not yet arrived at an Air Ministry. The difference is essential. What I have in mind is not merely the full development and perfectionment of the Air Service as subsidiary to the Army and Navy, but while leaving these services in full control of all that is necessary for the best employment of such weapons, we must also open our minds to this idea: the creation of a great new striking arm in the shape of a fleet of aeroplanes, built on the analogy of the sea fleet and extending in diversity of type in strength, and number to a degree of power hitherto undreamed of—at any rate by the official mind.

Will the present Air Board accomplish such a work? I hope so, but I have no confidence. It is true that the private conference with Lord Cowdray and the other members of the Air Board was reassuring. One can say that much without betraying confidence. I suppose few experienced Parliamentarians entered the room without expecting that the statements would be reassuring. During the years we have been at war I have heard many statements on behalf of the Air Authorities, and I have never known one that was not reassuring. Yet it has been the pride of the Authority, speaking six months afterwards, that he has discarded much of what his predecessors had done and had improved the rest beyond recognition. Lord Cowdray himself made an excellent chairman, simple but impressive in manner, businesslike in method, clear in statement. But I judge by the great outstanding fact that where as the enormous possibilities of the air should have been present to the minds of the organisers in charge from the beginning, that they should have bent every energy to their task and have evolved even the creation of new methods of production and new methods of procedure, that they ought to have held continually before their eyes as their objective the one sure avenue to victory, we have had at best the fair average of a routine department, and we have been content with a relatively poor result.

There are all sorts of ways of explaining for instance the German air raid on London; but it came and it will be repeated, and I say that there was within the power of the Government the means of making such raids impossible, the means not merely of gaining a superiority over the Germans, but such a complete and overwhelming predominance that not a German aeroplane could dare to show its nose above the horizon.

I know that many of the great authorities will laugh and sneer at such suggestions. That mere levity gives the standard of their own calibre. Suggestions were laughed and sneered at three years ago when it is now their pride to put into execution. Judged by criteria of this kind, how can we be content with the Air Board? I am sure an Air Board, for that already indicates the crippling of its functions. We must face this fact, that blunders of any kind do not simply mean the inconvenience that might result in time of peace; they do not merely mean the loss of tens of thousands of bright young lives, they mean that while the aeroplanes are still trembling in the conflict of Rome and Carthage, incapacity, however popular or influential may dip the scale towards Carthage. The Air Board, its creators and its exponents, have been found wanting. I do not mean that they are not all excellent men, but, to character.

bring the matter home by a familiar example, a man might be an accomplished and brilliant athlete, and yet if you were asked would you put him into the ring to fight Jack Johnson for the championship of the world, you would—well, you would revise your standards. Briefly, I would fix the responsibilities for all this. I would have a complete overhaul. I would direct the immediate establishment of an Air Ministry, and I would indicate in a larger scope the main lines of its task. It is not too late; it will be soon.

Keen opposition was roused in the Lower House of Convocation at the proposal to omit certain passages from the Psalter as used in churches. These passages are described as uncharitable and vindictive, and the omissions have already been sanctioned by Upper House.

The Dean of Canterbury said that the denunciations of wrong doing and the calls for vengeance contained in the Psalms were in many cases peculiarly appropriate to the present time. Canon Aikin said that a y of the passages were "most un-Christlike in character," and if Germans had steeped their hands in infant blood it was for us to pray, "F their, forgive them."

To use such expressions as "May I dip my feet in the blood of my enemies," or "May his children be fatherless, and his wife a widow," was an insult to the Divine Majesty.

"The Psalms are a mirror of human nature which is precisely the same to-day as in the time of the Psalmist," said the Archbishop of Canterbury. "To omit the righteous call for vengeance is not only to misrepresent Christianity, but to fall out of touch with the whole moral feeling of the country."

In the main, the revisions as approved by the Committee of Revision were adopted.

Distinguished Visitor.
Sir Herbert Dering, British Minister in Bangkok, arrived in Shanghai last week on his way to make a holiday visit to Peking, where he was stationed from 1899 to 1902.

Horseflesh 3s. Per Lb.
Horseflesh in Vienna is costing 3s. a pound, nine times the price. Unable to get beef or pork, many people are subsisting on horsemeat alone, without vegetables or bread.

bring the matter home by a familiar example, a man might be an accomplished and brilliant athlete, and yet if you were asked would you put him into the ring to fight Jack Johnson for the championship of the world, you would—well, you would revise your standards. Briefly, I would fix the responsibilities for all this. I would have a complete overhaul. I would direct the immediate establishment of an Air Ministry, and I would indicate in a larger scope the main lines of its task. It is not too late; it will be soon.

Mention of the air raid brings about the question of reprisals. The word reprisals is itself ambiguous. If by reprisals is meant the most vigorous and determined counter-attack I am all for reprisals. It would be even well to stretch a point in departing at times from the strict lines of a military correct plan, for the psychological factor counts for much in war. Moreover it must be candidly recognised that these German raids, as for instance, on London, have a military value, and in some circumstances might have a great military value.

Therefore in this sense let us have reprisals, and with plenty of ginger and dash. But if we mean by reprisals hitting below the belt, killing German babies simply because the Germans have killed English babies, then I see nothing whatever in any sense to be gained by such conduct. This war is not being fought out in a closed room. It is the spectacle of the world. It was the foul play of the Germans mainly and not superiority of British diplomacy that brought in America. Reputation is of great importance. Leave the foul blows to the Germans, it is they who eventually will suffer. In this respect I recall the impression made on my mind by some brief but telling words of a gallant seaman who is a member of Parliament, Mr. G. A. Francis, who called on the House to scorn mean tricks and to fight like men. Brave words like that increase our respect for the British not all excellent men, but, to character.

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES; B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.

MARINE INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCES.

SHIPPING.

REFINERIES.

MINING.

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, & C.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.

COTTON MILLS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CORRECTED TO MON TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 4, 1917.

BENJAMIN & POTTS.

Share and General Brokers.

Princes Building.

Tel. address: Broker.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

BUYING.

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT FEB \$100:

Chinese—20 cts. pieces 34 1/2

Chinese—10 34 1/2

Hongkong 20 cts. pieces 27 1/2

Hongkong 10 27 1/2

Hongkong 5 27 1/2

Hongkong 2 27 1/2

Hongkong 1 27 1/2

Hongkong 1/2 27 1/2

Hongkong 1/4 27 1/2

Hongkong 1/8 27 1/2

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